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f. The bathhouse was in its former place downstream near the bridge. It was open on Saturday; a person could swim as long as he wished after paying the fee.

g. Bow-nets for catching river lampreys had been placed in the famous falls of the Venta the Rumba No. 6. These nets were called taci in Latvian.

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A bulb would last a few months in Kuldiga; The current consumption was read once a month. There was a plan to build an electric power station at the Rumba, but the work had not yet begun in May 1951; about five years' preparation would be needed for the project, as all great Soviet plans seemed to require this amount of time for fruition.

h. On the south side of the Old Marketplace, in the former town hall, now renamed the Party House, were the Kuldiga Town and the Kuldiga District Executive Committees. This building was a three-story, yellow structure. The clock in its facade was still running.

i. On the east side of the Old Marketplace, opposite Liepajas iela, was a hotel which seemed to be in its former location. Its first story held a little restaurant, the second, a ballroom. The only dances in Kuldiga were held there on Saturdays at 2000 hours; they did not occur every week. Although the price was high, the dances were always overcrowded. The visitors were young people 18 to 20 years old, and a few Soviets. The waltz was the most common dance, and dancing lasted until morning. The militiaman on duty in the ballroom would intervene whenever someone was drunk, but there was seldom a fight. Kuldiga had no legitimate theater or circus.

j. In the Old Marketplace there were a radio repair shop, a library, and the Venta shoemakers' shop. On Liepajas iela at the first left-hand corner from the Old Marketplace was a restaurant, No. 9 on the map.

k. All marketing took place in the New Marketplace, No. 10, which was built before the war on the right side of Liepajas iela, behind the hospital. At the northwest corner of the New Marketplace began a street, formerly called Piltenes iela, which joined Ventspils iela one-half kilometer to the north.

l. The hospital, No. 11, was situated at the corner of Liepajas and Kalpaka ielas, part of it being in the former District Police Building, No. 12. The hospital had a department for respiratory diseases. The clinic, No. 14, was located on Ventspils iela almost opposite the Lutheran church, No. 15. The clinic had dental offices and offices for diseases of the eye and ear as well.

m. Opposite the hospital, at the corner of Liepajas iela, was the post office, No. 13.

n. The Lutheran church, No. 15, and the Catholic church were used as granaries. No services were held there, but there was a pastor in Kuldiga.

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few people went to church, because Communist theory had replaced religion, and Party meetings had replaced church services. A synagogue was located on the street running parallel to Liepajas iela to the north. It is No. 22 on the sketch.

o. The Militia Office, No. 16, was on the left side of the street leading from the Lutheran church to the Venta bridge. Nearby was the MVD building, No. 17.

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- p. Nearer the bridge, on the left, was a mill using water power, No. 18.
- q. The MTS and bus repair shop, No. 19, was located in the northern part of town where Ventspils and Piltenes ielas met, about one-half kilometer from the center of town. A high wooden fence surrounded the area.² There was no garage, and the buses were parked in the open air. One repair shop took care of all the buses.
- r. The gymnasium, No. 20, was on Liepajas iela near the hospital. The elementary school, No. 21, was located on the next street north of and parallel to Liepajas iela, near the Jewish synagogue, No. 22.
- s. The railroad station had not been moved from its usual place, No. 23. It contained a waiting room and a restaurant. The regular railroad tracks from Lepaya (N56-32, E21-02) continued for about 100 meters beyond the station.
- t. The library was near the Old Marketplace. [redacted] Latvians were so depressed that they had no interest in singing or in singing festivals. They were forced to sing the Soviet and Latvian anthems on May Day; these songs had the same tune but different words. 25X1
- u. There was no newspaper published in Kuldiga. The following newspapers were available: Cina, Pravda, and Padomju Latvija, all costing from 20 to 30 kopeks. [redacted] the Cina which was sold abroad was not the same as the Latvian edition. 25X1
2. Kuldiga's streets were not asphalted, but paved. Only the New Marketplace was made of concrete. The streets were lighted during the night but, compared with a comparable [redacted] town, the lighting was insufficient. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] The following streets had their old names: Liepajas iela, Ventspils iela, Dzelzcelas iela, Kalna iela, Skrudas iela, Darza iela, and Piltenes iela. The names of the streets were written in Latvian. All roads were in bad condition because of lack of repair. The kolkhozy were supposed to maintain them, but they did not have enough money to do so. Only the asphalt road from Kuldiga to Skruna (N56-41, E22-01) was in good condition. In winter the roads were cleared by snowploughs pushed by Stalinets tractors on caterpillar tracks. Only the Vulkans Factory and the tractor station had gasoline pumps. The main roads had signposts in Latvian and Russian. [redacted] 25X1
3. On the Kuldiga-to-Lepaya, narrow-gauge railroad line, trains were in operation only from Kuldiga to Edole (N57-01, E21-42) or Alsunga (N56-58, E21-33) and back. [redacted] trains did not go to Lepaya because that was a restricted area. [redacted] only the tracks were small; the trains themselves were of normal size. There were no railroad police on this line, nor were there any in Kuldiga railroad station. Lepaya and Aizpute (N56-43, E21-35) were connected by a narrow-gauge railroad. On the way, militiamen checked passengers to be sure they had the required personal documents and spravki to enter the restricted area of Lepaya. The fares and timetable on this line were unknown. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] there was a railroad from Kuldiga to Aizpute, [redacted] 25X1
- There was a bus line from Kuldiga to Aizpute. The bus left Kuldiga at 0900 hours, and arrived in Aizpute at 1000; it left Aizpute for Kuldiga at 1200. The bus from Kuldiga to Lepaya ran through Aizpute. These buses were either big, blue ones, or small, gray-green, Soviet ZISes, which ran when the larger buses were overcrowded. From the bus station in Kuldiga the buses went to the New Marketplace, where passengers boarded. The bus departed Kuldiga at 1000 hours, and arrived in Lepaya at 1200. This bus could carry about 15 passengers, and the driver took the tickets. The taxi stand in Kuldiga was located on the Old Marketplace. The taxis in Kuldiga, Riga, and Lepaya were all of a light-gray color.

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4. Kuldiga's telephone exchange was located on Liepajas iela, opposite the hospital, ~~in~~ the post office. There was a telephone directory for public use, but no public telephones. Vulkans Factory had a few telephones. Letters could be sent from the Latvian SSR to other SSRs; those going to foreign countries could just be dropped into a mailbox. Stamps could be purchased only at the post office, where one could also buy stationery and envelopes. Stationery could also be bought at the stationer's, in contrast to Upesgriva (N57-23, E23-00), where one sometimes had to make one's own envelopes.
5. Soviets comprised about one-third of the total population of Kuldiga. There were Soviet civilian workers at the Vulkans Factory, and Soviet military persons belonging to the infantry company located in Kuldiga. They came to Latvia gladly because living conditions were better there than in the USSR. There were some Jews, mostly salesmen in the shops. [redacted] nobody, not even the officers, believed the official propaganda against the West. The officers who had been in Germany called it lies. Gypsies were in Kuldiga and its environs. They strolled about with their wagons, begging and stealing. [redacted] German experts or skilled workmen were not allowed to repatriate to Germany. [redacted] German from Kaliningrad (N54-42, E20-31) had to remain in Kuldiga working as the shoemaker in the Venta shop near the Old Marketplace. He did not wish to return to Germany, since he believed the propaganda which described living conditions there as being very bad, with hunger, unemployment, and so on. The older people did not understand Russian, but the children spoke it. In common conversation the word "comrade" was not used, nor were "mister" and "citizen," but only the person's name. [redacted] the streets as being always crowded, [redacted] formerly Kuldiga's streets were usually empty.
6. The following points about Kuldiga's economy and living conditions were stated [redacted]
- a. Clothing: Leather jackets were observed only in Lepaya, because they were very expensive. A so-called jockey cap was usually worn. Almost all kolkhozniki had leather boots; rubber boots were not observed. Only Soviet soldiers wore their hair cut short. There were no beggars in Kuldiga.
- b. Housing: [redacted]
- [redacted] One old man in the shop had built a house of his own with the help of a state loan; the building costs amounted to 30,000 rubles. The money had to be repaid. The house was in a row of similar houses built for other workers of the factory; it was a one-story, wooden house with three rooms and a kitchen. It had water pipes and electricity, but no bath. The wooden walls were filled with sawdust. There was no central heating, and wood was used for the stoves. Two cartloads of waste plywood used for heating cost 25 rubles. The furniture in the apartment was old. The family had no bicycle.
- c. Food: [redacted] Meat and bacon were especially abundant, and fish, mostly salted, as was the Soviet custom, could also be obtained. [redacted] There was a restaurant on Liepajas iela on the left side as one comes from the Old Marketplace. There was also a restaurant in the railroad station. The hotel at the Old Marketplace had an ordinary restaurant.
- d. Marketing: The Kuldiga market was open four days a week: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, and Saturday. It was held in the New Marketplace on Liepajas iela, No. 10 on the map, page 11. The New Marketplace was covered with concrete and had no fence. There the kolkhozniki sold their own produce: eggs, potatoes, grain, though no flour, and meat. Since there

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was not enough fodder, there was an abundance of meat. The kolkhozniki had to pay stall rent; when the kolkhoz itself was selling its produce, the organization paid the stall rent. Every kolkhoznik, when selling his own produce, had to have a certificate, or spravka, from his kolkhoz administration, proving that he had already delivered his due quantity and was now permitted to sell the remainder. The salesmen's horses could be kept all day in a hall about 100 meters from the market. Militia checked the marketplace to prevent black market operations.

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any iebraucamas vietas, or inns for farmers with sheds for their horses. The hotel was too expensive for the kolkhozniki, and was frequented mostly by Soviet officers. The farmers arrived early in the morning and left at night. There was a kolkhoz named Red Star, Sarkana Zvaigzne, about five kilometers from Kuldiga in the direction of Skrunda. All its workers were Latvian.

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- e. Prices: the following prices as current in Kuldiga in 1951.

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<u>Article</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price (in rubles)</u>
Bicycle, Krasnaya Zvezda, made in Riga	one	999
Wristwatch, Soviet	one	200-300
Cloth, for young man's overcoat, Spring 1950	-	500
Work shoes, leather, rubber soles	pr.	50
Shoes, cloth, rubber soles	pr.	50
Cap	one	25
Overcoat	one	700
Radio, 3-tube	one	1000
Suit, ready-made	one	500
Photograph, identity card	one	3
Photograph, postcard size	four	43
Haircut	one	3
Museum admission	one	.50
Dance admission	one	10
Bathhouse admission	one	5
Movie theater admission	one	2-5
Bread, rye	loaf	5-10
Milk	liter	5
Vodka	$\frac{1}{2}$ liter	25
Whisky	bottle	up to 70
Cigarettes; Yacht, Sport, Twist	pack of 10	1.50

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Papirosi cigarettes, Belomor, Krasnaya Zvezda, Priboi	pack of 20	5
Bus fare, Kuldiga-Aizpute	one	2
Bus fare, Kuldiga-Lepaya	one	25
Letter, within Latvia	one	.30
Letter, to other SSRs	one	.50 or more
Meals at the <u>stolovaya</u>	month	200

Used bicycles were rarely for sale. Rubber boots were unobtainable. Oleo was never seen in Latvia. The price of Kazbek papirosi is unknown. Only tobacco products were cheaper in Latvia [redacted]

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7. There was a sawmill and a joinery in Kuldiga. The latter produced furniture and butts for gunstocks for the ordinary rifle. The sawmill's daily output was 100 cartloads of lumber, one cubic meter to the cart. The factory had its own power station, [redacted] This station was operated on steam, not water power. The prewar production of matches had been discontinued. Admittance to the factory was in the usual way, upon presentation of the worker's booklet. There was no armed guard at the factory and only the factory fire brigade watched it on holidays. In 1950 part of the factory burned down, and sabotage was suspected because one of the joinery workers was said to be missing after the fire.

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8. a. The Vulkans Factory had more Latvian than Soviet workers [redacted] The director of the factory was a Latvian Communist named Upenieks (fnu), [redacted] He had been the head of some other factory before getting this job at Vulkans. So far as his treatment of the workers was concerned, he was a good boss. He did not live at the factory. The technical director was an ignorant Jew from the USSR. His title in Russian was tekhnoruk. [redacted] and was a Party member. He did not understand technical questions about the work. The Vulkans Factory was under the Ministry of Local Industries of Latvia. Women worked in the factory's office and in the laminating section. There was a workers' dining-room, called, in Russian, the stolovaya, [redacted] The factory had a union, but it did not have the workers' interests at heart.

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- b. There was a little-used factory club situated on the second floor of the administration building. It consisted of two rooms containing facilities for billiards and checkers. Its small library contained mostly political propaganda in both Latvian and Russian. The Red Corner was in this club, as well as the factory bulletin, called Stalina Gels, which was composed by the factory officials. The Stakhanovites in the factory really did work faster, and sometimes were not Communists. The primrindnieki, a Latvian name [redacted] were ordinary workers who were Communists and who supposedly, therefore, set a good example, although they did not succeed. There was also socialist competition between Vulkans and a factory in Riga. These competitions were arranged by the factories' offices. When a worker was late to work he was not fined; if he missed work a day or more without doctor's permission he would be fined. There was no large turnover of workers in the Vulkans Factory, however. [redacted]

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Several of them were also government deputies. Each worker had an annual 15-day vacation with pay, and he could choose his own vacation time. [redacted]

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[redacted] if one went to Rigas Jurmala (N56-59, E23-51), one had to pay for both the trip and the board while there. If

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a worker had a free day, he could go where he wished without any special permission. The official holidays were 1 May, 7 November, and 1 January. On 7 November and 1 May all workers assembled in the factory and went together to a parade in the New Marketplace, where a platform had been erected. This meeting usually began at 0800, and the speeches continued until 1200 hours. Afterwards there was no general celebration. St. John's Day was not an official holiday but was celebrated unofficially at home.

c.

[redacted] the lowest wage, grade three, or 250 rubles a month net salary. After three months' work [redacted] raised to grade four, and received 500 rubles net, as an apprentice. Grade seven paid 700 to 900 rubles a month net, and grade eight paid 1000 rubles net. The wages were paid only after deductions for income tax, health insurance, and the contribution to the State bond. They were paid personally by the paymaster once a month on the 30th or the 31st. [redacted] the director of the factory was paid more than grade eight [redacted] it was above all grades. [redacted] the grades depended on how well and how long a man worked. The factory worked 24 hours in two shifts. The maintenance shop, however, had no shifts, but worked from 0800 hours to 1700 hours in the winter, and from 0700 to 1600 in the summer, with a two-hour lunch period. [redacted] eight hours daily, including Saturday; often [redacted] worked on Sundays, and received no extra pay, but the men feared to protest although they disliked it. A family of five, [redacted] earned about 2200 rubles a month, and he regarded this as barely sufficient to live on and to buy necessities.

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- d. The factory had several telephones. Long distance calls could be placed from the factory; they went through the central office in Kuldiga. A pass was needed to enter the gate to the buildings on the same side of the street as the railroad station. [redacted]

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Everyone in the factory had a worker's booklet, or trudovaya knizhka. In this was written the worker's efficiency and personal characteristics, such as disposition and attitude toward fellow-workers. When a worker moved from one factory to another, these remarks were considered to be of great importance.

- e. Logs floated down the Venta River all year round, as they broke the ice in the winter. The rafts coming down were made by Vulkans Factory workers. The logs were halted by a barrier at the Rumba waterfall, and were taken on a conveyor belt from the river to the Vulkans sawmill. The conveyor belt had cables; 200 men were employed in bringing the logs from the river (sic). In the sawmill the logs were cut into two-meter lengths and thrown into a pool ten meters-by-ten meters, and not more than six feet deep. Even in winter this basin was filled with warm water heated by the factory heating system. [redacted] The logs remained there only a short time, no more than one day, before being taken into the factory itself on little wagons drawn by a locomotive; the tracks passed over Skrundas iela and entered the factory. There the logs were placed in a drying room for less than one day, and then cut crosswise into disks. After this they were put into a machine which dried them completely. Following this, another section laminated them with a liquid that was not casein but lime. The plywood was usually made of three layers and cut into three-by-four-meter squares. The finished plywood boards were carried away in trucks. On many days there were as many as 20 truckloads; on other days, the finished boards were laid in a lumber yard which was

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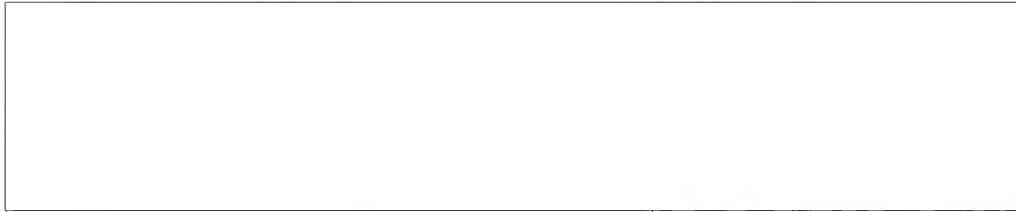
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enclosed and guarded night and day. The guard consisted of five-man shifts, each man carrying a carbine. No military trucks came to the factory to carry away the boards. The factory owned 30 ZIS, four-ton trucks. Logs were brought from the woods to the factory in these trucks, or were sent by way of a narrow-gauge railroad between Kuldiga and Lepaya; the railroad no longer ran as far as Lepaya, however. From the Kuldiga railroad station the logs came to the factory over a special track. The Vulkans Factory worked mostly with pinewood and some birchwood, although birchwood made better plywood. [] so much pine was used because of the high quotas, which stressed quantity, not quality. The factory area itself, on both sides of the street, was fenced in. All buildings were red brick with red tile roofs. The heating section had two high, red-brick chimneys. See sketch, page 12, for layout.

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9.



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[] Two female Latvian dentists worked in the clinic; the dental care was also free of charge. Drugs could be acquired only on the prescription of a physician, and one had to pay for them. The pharmacy was located on Ventspils iela next to the clinic.

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10. Many of the forests around Kuldiga had been cut down, especially those along the right of the road from Kuldiga to Renda (N57-05, E22-17). The same observation could be made on the right side of the road from Kuldiga to Lepaya. These woods were cut day and night, at night by searchlight. The cutting was done without pay by the kolkhozniki. Before collectivization, every farmer had to cut a certain area of woods; [] the Mezrunniecibas Saimnieciba, MRS, or wood-industry farm, []

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[] Hunting in the forests was allowed only for a fixed time, except that rabbits could be shot all year-round in open fields 200 meters from a forest. Rabbits, however, were very rare, and in about 10 kilometers there was only one to be seen. Roes were so scarce that there was no season on them. [] the roes had been eaten by wolves, which hunted in packs. In the summer of 1950 a woman was torn to pieces by wolves in a wood near Aizpute. People said that the wolves around Kuldiga had come from the USSR. They organized wolf hunts, and people with rifles, militiamen, and the istrebiteli took part. Wild boars were extremely rare.

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11. Following is a discussion of military organization and security controls:

- a. The Militia Office of Kuldiga was located on the street leading from the Lutheran church to the Venta bridge; see sketch, page 11. The chief of the militia was a Soviet. The militiamen wore dark blue uniforms. Only the militia officers with the rank of major or above had red piping on their trousers. The militiaman's cap was also dark blue, with a narrow red rim on top. Only officers' caps had a broad red rim. The railroad militia wore the same dark blue uniforms, but they were better pressed, and they had a red cap instead of a blue one. The frontier guards wore the same gray-brown uniform as the army, but their caps had a green top, and their shoulder-boards were green. There were no frontier guards at Kuldiga. [] There was no prison in Kuldiga. Militia and military patrols could be seen on the streets only when soldiers were on leave. The istrebiteli at Kuldiga were Latvians, but their chief was a Soviet. Since they had three ZIS, four-ton trucks [] They had no uniform [] and were armed with carbines, automatic pistols, and machine guns. []

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they were a kind of emergency police. He had not heard they were used to fight partisans

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Istrebiteli took part in seizing gangsters, but such occasions were rare. All istrebiteli were older men, and their duties included teaching drafted men before they entered military service. All young men of 18 were drafted, but remained at home two years. During this time they were instructed by the istrebiteli. The young men were taught to shoot and to march. Istrebiteli took part in all maneuvers with the infantry company located at Kuldiga. These local maneuvers took place several times a year, and the istrebiteli had to play the part of the enemy.

- b. Militia did not check the apartments and never patrolled the streets. They arrested a man only when he was drunk or fighting. School children were allowed to be outdoors until 2000 hours; there were no restrictions on adults. Every house had a book to register all inhabitants.

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There were night watchmen only in official buildings, such as the post office and militia building.

- c. The MVD-MGB building was on the same street as the militia building. Latvians called the organization the Cheka or the NKVD, but could not describe their uniform, because the MVD-MGB men generally wore civilian clothes. The Cheka held a short trial in case of a political crime; the sentence was 25 years in Siberia.

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- d. Kuldiga's firemen wore a blue uniform. The fire brigade had three machines. There was, however, seldom a fire in Kuldiga.

- e. There were many Communists in Latvia; but, in case of war, the Communists would have great difficulties in Lithuania, because there were also many partisans there who would start sabotage. Latvians not brave enough to start a resistance movement in case of war.

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12. Deportations took place in the spring of 1949. No inhabitant of Kuldiga was deported, only farmers who had refused to join the kolkhoz. Before the deportation, all farmers were invited to give written applications to join a kolkhoz. Whoever refused was denounced to the village elder, probably the chairman of the District Executive Committee. These elders, all Latvians, made a list of persons to be deported, and afterwards escorted these persons to Priekule (N56-35, E21-35), where the lists were delivered. Nobody knew in advance when the deportation would start. Deportations began at sunrise. Whole families were seized, and deported together. Everyone was allowed to take as much luggage as he wished, and there were trucks to transport it. A family that had many items could occupy a whole truck. a hunter even took his rifle with him. the luggage was confiscated on the way. If it happened that a person destined for deportation was not found at home, but was met on the road, he had to go with the truck at once, without any luggage. Every truck was escorted by two soldiers with automatic pistols. All persons deported from the environs of Kuldiga were driven to Priekule; many of them went through the town along Liepajas iela, and then to the left. In Priekule they embarked on a train whose destination was unknown. The deportations lasted approximately one month, and took place only during daylight, never at night. Many factories and enterprises had to donate their trucks for transportation purposes; the Vulkans Factory gave some of its 30 trucks, together with the Latvian drivers. Army trucks were not used. All the drivers were kept on the job, and not permitted to go home, being ready to drive day or night. They received army food during the deportation. Many drivers tried to sabotage the action by removing oil pipes, but this had no effect because there were sufficient trucks and time to take away all designated persons. Many farmers hid themselves in the woods; but, after their families

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were deported, they voluntarily applied for deportation. [redacted]

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[redacted] the destination was Tomsk (N56-30, E84-58) or Krasnoyarsk (N56-02, E92-48). What work the deported persons had to do there was not known. The deportees were allowed to write from Siberia to Latvia, but, of course, they dared to write only good about their living conditions. It was possible to send them food parcels. They reported there was not sufficient bread and fat, but that there was plenty of potatoes. Three families were taken away from Milzkalnes (N57-00, E23-12) during the large-scale deportation of spring 1949. [redacted] some deportees had written from Tomsk.

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13. Lepaya was restricted approximately in April 1949; at least, it was before the [redacted] airplane was shot down in the spring of 1950. The seashore was also restricted, [redacted] the area was restricted by the Soviet Navy, because the Naval Harbor was used for warship experiments. [redacted]

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[redacted] This sailor said that there were many experts working at the Lepaya Naval Harbor, and their living conditions were excellent. New ships were not being built; old ones were being repaired, and experiments were being made with several types of ships.

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14. There were only ruined houses in Priekule. Only the station building had not been destroyed. The people lived in bunkers which remained from the war.

1. [redacted] Comment: According to the sketch, the new theater was on the site of the former theater and the Latvian Club. "In addition to" probably should read "on top of", i.e., on the site of.

2. [redacted] Comment: During the German occupation this area was a camp for PWs or for political prisoners.

3. [redacted] Comment: There was a large German colony in and around Kuldiga before the war.

4. [redacted] Comment: A Cine article stated that a woman named Nemirovskas was director of the Vulkans Factory, [redacted]

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5. [redacted] Comment: Soviet newspapers announced the decrease at the beginning of 1949.

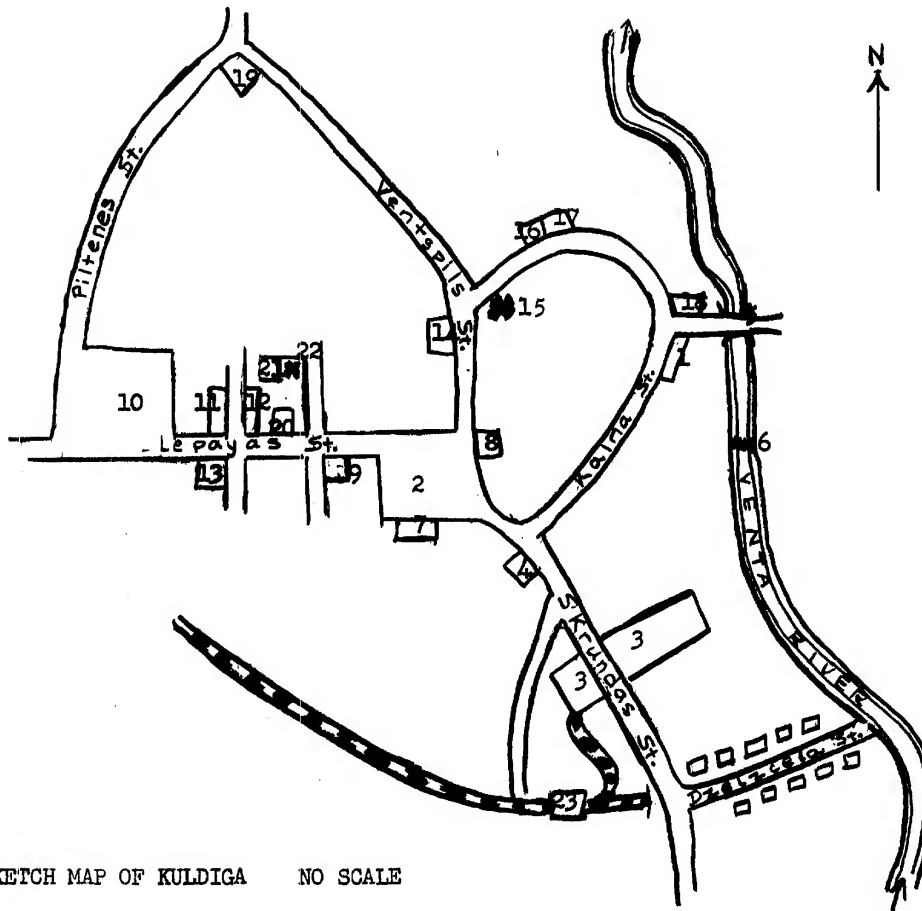
6. [redacted] Comment: 0700 to 1600 or 0800 to 1700 minus two hours for lunch leaves only seven working hours.

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SKETCH MAP OF KULDIGA NO SCALE

Legend

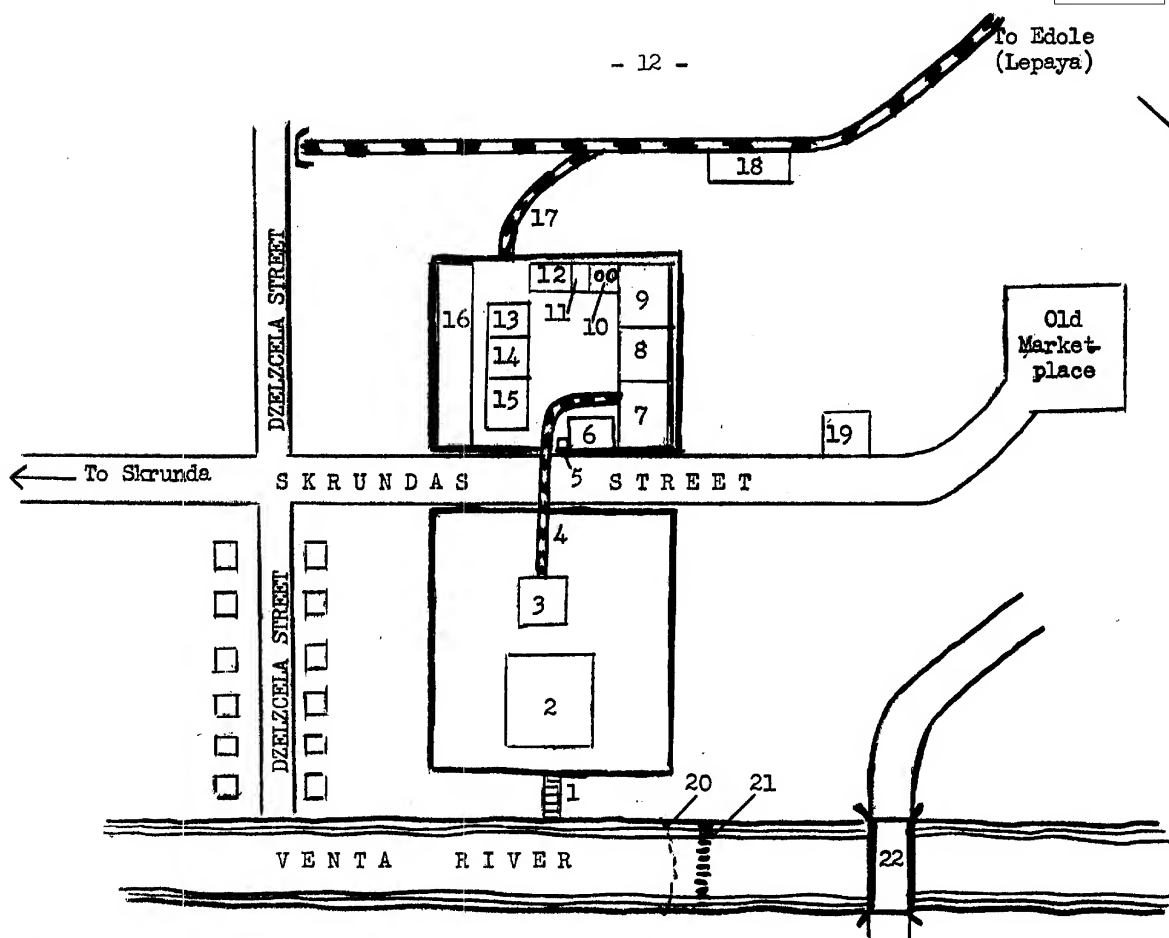
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Barracks | 11. Hospital | 20. Gymnasium |
| 2. Old Marketplace | 12. Former District Police Building | 21. Elementary school |
| 3. Vulkans Factory | 13. Post office | 22. Jewish synagogue |
| 4. Old theater | 14. Clinic | 23. Railroad station |
| 5. Brick bridge | 15. Lutheran church | |
| 6. Falls of the Venta | 16. Militia Office | |
| 7. Party House | 17. MVD building | |
| 8. Hotel | 18. Mill | |
| 9. Restaurant | 19. Bus repair shop | |
| 10. New Marketplace | | |

For fuller explanation of the legend, see text above.

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Legend

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|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Conveyor belt (with chains and teeth) | 12. Garage, accommodating all 30 trucks |
| 2. Sawmill | 13. Maintenance workshop |
| 3. Hot water bath | 14. Rough-carpentry shop |
| 4. Freight car tracks | 15. Carpentry shop |
| 5. Sentry box for gate guard | 16. Warehouse |
| 6. Administrative office, three stories | 17. Railroad spur line |
| 7. Sawing section | 18. Railroad station |
| 8. Drying installation | 19. Movie theater |
| 9. Gluing section | 20. Cable across the river |
| 10. Boiler room and power station (two chimneys) | 21. Rumba waterfall |
| 11. Motor-vehicle repair shop with gas pumps | 22. Bridge |

This sketch is not in exact proportion, but only represents the general arrangement.

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